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- (54) Title: DYNAMIC QUALITY CONTROL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OFFER (CPO) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
 (54) Titre: SYSTEME DE GESTION D'OFFRES D'ACHAT CONDITIONNELLES (CPO) AVEC CONTROLE DYNAMIQUE DE QUALITE

(57) Abstract

A dynamic quality control conditional purchase offer (CPO) management system (100) is disclosed for processing CPOs received from one or more buyers (110) for a product. The dynamic quality control CPO management system (100) processes each received CPO to determine whether one or more sellers (130) are willing to accept a given CPO. The dynamic quality control CPO management system (100) initially evaluates received CPOs to identify CPOs which are not statistically likely to be accepted by sellers. If a received CPO is statistically likely to be accepted, the dynamic quality control CPO management system (100) can submit the CPO for further consideration by sellers (130) to determine if any seller actually accepts the CPO, or provisionally accepts the CPO. If a received CPO is statistically likely to be rejected, the dynamic quality control CPO management system (100) can (i) instantly reject the CPO, (ii) encourage the buyer to modify the CPO, so that the modified CPO is more likely to be accepted by a seller, or (iii) subsidize the CPO in order to make it more likely to be accepted. A historical conditional purchase offer database is used to track and store information on CPOs that have been previously processed by the dynamic quality control CPO management system (100).

(57) Abrégé

La présente invention concerne un système de gestion d'offres d'achat conditionnelles (CPO) avec contrôle dynamique de qualité (100) traitant les CPO émises par un ou plusieurs acheteurs (110) en faveur d'un produit. Le système de gestion de CPO avec contrôle dynamique de qualité (100) traite chaque CPO reçue pour déterminer si un ou plusieurs vendeurs (130) sont disposés à accepter une CPO donnée. Le système de gestion de CPO avec contrôle dynamique de qualité (100) évalue initialement les CPO reçues pour identifier celles qui ne sont pas statistiquement susceptibles d'être acceptées par les vendeurs. Si une CPO reçue est statistiquement susceptible d'être acceptée, le système de gestion de CPO avec contrôle dynamique de qualité (100) peut la soumettre à une considération ultérieure de la par les vendeurs (130), afin de déterminer si l'un d'eux accepterait éventuellement cette CPO, ou l'accepterait provisoirement. Par contre, si une CPO reçue est statistiquement susceptible d'être rejetée, le système de gestion de CPO avec contrôle dynamique de qualité (100) peut (1) instantanément rejeter la CPO, (2) inciter le vendeur à modifier la CPO, de sorte que celle-ci soit susceptible d'être acceptée par un vendeur, ou (3) subventionner la CPO pour qu'elle soit plus susceptible d'être acceptée. En l'occurrence, une base de données historique d'offres d'achat conditionnelles est utilisée pour suivre et mémoriser les informations relatives aux CPO précédemment traitées par le système de gestion de CPO avec contrôle dynamique de qualité.

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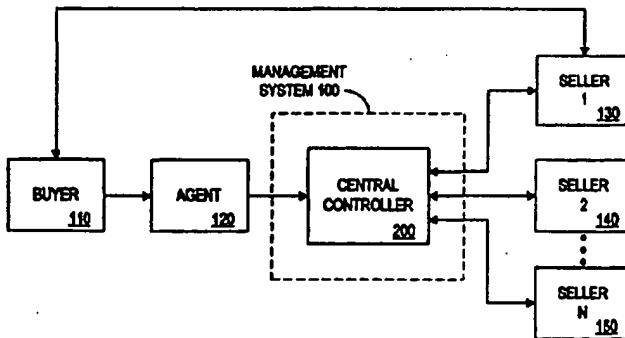
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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/28579 (22) International Filing Date: 3 December 1999 (03.12.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/205,824 4 December 1998 (04.12.98) US (71) Applicant: PRICELINE.COM INCORPORATED [US/US]; Five High Ridge Park, Stamford, CT 06905-1326 (US). (72) Inventors: WALKER, Jay, S.; 124 Spectacle Lane, Ridgefield, CT 06877 (US). CASE, T., Scott; 29 Anthony Lane, Darien, CT 06820 (US). TEDESCO, Daniel, E.; 192 Park Street, Apartment 6, New Canaan, CT 06840 (US). JORASCH, James, A.; 25 Forest Street, Apartment 5G, Stamford, CT 06901 (US). (74) Agent: HANCHUK, Walter, G.; Morgan & Pinnegan, LLP., 345 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10154 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p>
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(54) Title: DYNAMIC QUALITY CONTROL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OFFER (CPO) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

A dynamic quality control conditional purchase offer (CPO) management system (100) is disclosed for processing CPOs received from one or more buyers (110) for a product. The dynamic quality control CPO management system (100) processes each received CPO to determine whether one or more sellers (130) are willing to accept a given CPO. The dynamic quality control CPO management system (100) initially evaluates received CPOs to identify CPOs which are not statistically likely to be accepted by sellers. If a received CPO is statistically likely to be accepted, the dynamic quality control CPO management system (100) can submit the CPO for further consideration by sellers (130) to determine if any seller actually accepts the CPO, or provisionally accepts the CPO. If a received CPO is statistically likely to be rejected, the dynamic quality control CPO management system (100) can (i) instantly reject the CPO, (ii) encourage the buyer to modify the CPO, so that the modified CPO is more likely to be accepted by a seller, or (iii) subsidize the CPO in order to make it more likely to be accepted. A historical conditional purchase offer database is used to track and store information on CPOs that have been previously processed by the dynamic quality control CPO management system (100).

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Description

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DYNAMIC QUALITY CONTROL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OFFER (CPO) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/943,483 filed October 03, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/923,683 filed September 04, 1997, and is further a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/969,875, filed November 14, 1997; which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/923,524 filed September 04, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/889,319, filed July 8, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/707,660, filed September 4, 1996, now issued U.S. patent no. 5,794,207, each of which is incorporated in its entirety by reference herein.

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Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates generally to a system for processing the sale of products and, more particularly, to methods and apparatus for processing the sale of products, such as airline tickets and automobiles, to buyers who have submitted a purchase offer for the purchase of such products.

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Background of the Invention

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Most systems for processing the sale of products are seller-driven, whereby the seller prices, packages, configures and offers the product for sale, and the buyer decides whether or not to accept the seller's offer. In a buyer-driven system, however, the buyer dictates the terms of the offer and one or more sellers decide whether or not to accept the offer. A "help wanted" advertisement, for example, is a buyer-driven inquiry since the employer is looking to locate and buy the services of a qualified employee. The inquiry is advertised to a large number of potential employees, who may respond by submitting their resumes to the prospective employer.

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Priceline.com, Incorporated of Stamford, CT is a merchant that has successfully implemented a buyer-driven system for the sale of products, such as airline tickets and automobiles. Priceline.com utilizes a Conditional Purchase Offer (CPO) Management System,

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5 described in the parent and grandparent applications to the present invention, that processes
conditional purchase offers received from individual buyers. These conditional purchase offers
contain one or more buyer-defined conditions for the purchase of goods or services, at a buyer-
defined price. They are typically guaranteed by a general-purpose account, such as a debit or
10 credit account, and thereby provide sellers with a mechanism for enforcing any agreement that
may be reached with the buyer. The conditional purchase offers are provided by the CPO
Management System to sellers, either directly or using seller-supplied rates, for individual sellers
15 to either accept or reject. If a seller accepts a conditional purchase offer, the CPO Management
System binds the buyer on behalf of the accepting seller, to form a legally binding contract.

10 Thus, the CPO Management System empowers individual buyers to obtain goods
and services at a price set by the buyer. The CPO Management System provides numerous
20 commercial advantages to sellers as well. For example, the CPO Management System permits
individual sellers to effectively sell excess capacity when actual demand fails to meet forecasted
demand. In particular, the CPO Management System provides an effective mechanism for
25 sellers to be confident that if they accept a buyer's offer, the buyer will purchase the requested
goods or services at the agreed-upon price, and not just use the information to ascertain the
seller's underlying level of price flexibility, which, if known to a seller's competitors or
30 customers, could impact the seller's overall revenue structure.

30 For many transactions, the CPO Management System will effectively complete
transactions in this manner. Invariably, however, a percentage of buyers will submit purchase
35 offers that are not acceptable to any seller, typically because the price offered by the buyer is too
low. The success of the CPO Management System depends, at least in part, on its utilization by
a large number of both buyers and sellers. Specifically, buyers are incented to submit
40 conditional purchase offers if they know the conditional purchase offers will be reviewed by a
large number of potential sellers. Sellers are incented to consider conditional purchase offers if
they can expect a large number of attractive offers. In addition to being a lost business
45 opportunity, unacceptable conditional purchase offers require buyers and sellers to spend time
submitting and reviewing such conditional purchase offers. Thus, buyers and sellers alike may
be frustrated and discouraged from utilizing the CPO Management System, if the acceptance
50 rate for submitted conditional purchase offers does not meet satisfactory levels.

5 Buyers and sellers alike would benefit if unacceptable conditional purchase offers
could be identified as early as possible in the conditional purchase offer process. If unacceptable
10 conditional purchase offers are identified early enough, a buyer can be provided the opportunity
to revise and resubmit the conditional purchase offer to a modified conditional purchase offer
5 that is more likely to be accepted. In addition, buyers can avoid the frustration that accompanies
a delayed rejection or expiration of an unacceptable conditional purchase offer. Likewise, some
15 sellers may benefit from not having to review unacceptable conditional purchase offers.
Consequently, a need exists for a system that reviews conditional purchase offers and identifies
conditional purchase offers that are unlikely to be accepted.

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20 Summary of the Invention
A dynamic quality control conditional purchase offer (CPO) management system,
hereinafter referred to as the CPO system, is disclosed for processing CPOs received from one
or more buyers for a product. The CPO system processes each received CPO to determine
25 whether one or more sellers are willing to accept a given CPO. As used herein, a CPO is an
offer containing one or more conditions submitted by a buyer for the purchase of a product at a
buyer-defined price.

30 According to one aspect of the invention, the CPO system initially evaluates
received CPOs to identify those CPOs that are unlikely to be accepted by sellers. If the CPO
20 system determines that a received CPO is statistically likely to be accepted, the CPO system can
submit the CPO for further consideration by sellers to determine if any seller actually accepts the
35 CPO, or the CPO system can provisionally accept the CPO itself. If the CPO system determines
that a received CPO is statistically likely to be rejected, the CPO system can (i) instantly reject
the CPO, (ii) encourage the buyer to modify the CPO, so that the modified CPO is more likely
40 to be accepted by a seller, and/or (iii) subsidize the CPO in order to make it more likely to be
accepted.

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50 A historical conditional purchase offer database is used to track and store
information on CPOs that have been previously processed by the CPO system. The recorded
historical information is used to statistically determine whether a received CPO is likely to be
30 accepted by a seller. The historical database stores the conditions and offer price associated

5 with processed CPOs, as well as the corresponding outcome (accepted, rejected or expired). In
an alternate embodiment, historical retail pricing information is utilized to determine whether a
received CPO is likely to be accepted by a seller

10 5 A more complete understanding of the present invention, as well as further
features and advantages of the present invention, will be obtained by reference to the following
detailed description and drawings.

15 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

10 FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a dynamic quality control
conditional purchase offer (CPO) management system in accordance with the present invention;

20 15 FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram of the exemplary central controller of FIG.
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FIG. 3 illustrates a sample table from the seller database of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 illustrates a sample table from the buyer database of FIG. 2;

25 15 FIG. 5 illustrates a sample table from the offer database of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 illustrates a sample table from the seller rules database of FIG. 2;

30 FIGS. 7A and 7B together comprise a flowchart describing an exemplary CPO
pre-processing method implemented by the central controller of FIG. 2;

20 FIG. 8 is a flowchart describing an exemplary CPO evaluation process
implemented by the central controller of FIG. 2; and

35 15 FIG. 9 is a flowchart describing an exemplary rules evaluation subroutine
implemented by the central controller of FIG. 2.

Detailed Description

40 25 FIG. 1 shows a dynamic quality control conditional purchase offer (CPO)
management system 100, hereinafter referred to as the CPO system 100, for receiving and
processing CPOs for one or more goods or services, from one or more buyers 110 or agents 120
45 (on behalf of buyers 110). The CPO system 100 determines whether one or more sellers, such
as sellers 130, 140, 150 are willing to accept a given CPO. As discussed further below, if a

5 seller accepts a given CPO, the CPO system 100 is operated in one embodiment to bind the buyer on behalf of the accepting seller, to form a legally binding contract.

CPO TERMINOLOGY

10 As used herein, the following terms are defined to mean:

5 Agency-Based Seller - A seller who has delegated authority to the dynamic quality control CPO management system operator to accept or reject a given CPO using seller-defined CPO Rules.

15 Broadcast-Based Seller - A seller who has received a CPO from the dynamic quality control CPO management system (directly or by, for example, access to an electronic posting) for evaluation.

20 Conditional Purchase Offer (CPO) - An offer containing one or more conditions submitted by a buyer for the purchase of goods and/or services at a buyer-defined price.

25 15 Binding Conditional Purchase Offer (Binding CPO) - A binding offer containing one or more conditions submitted by a buyer for the purchase of goods and/or services at a buyer-defined price. As compared to a CPO, a Binding CPO includes a payment guarantee, for example with a General Purpose Account, and authorization to debit the Account upon acceptance of the CPO.

30 20 Conditional Purchase Offer (CPO) Rule - A restriction defined by an Agency-Based Seller under which the operator of the dynamic quality control CPO management system may act as an agent to determine whether to fill a CPO for that Agency-Based Seller.

35 CPO Management System - One or more controllers that receive and process CPOs for one or more goods or services, from one or more buyers, to determine if one or more sellers (Agency-Based or Broadcast-Based Sellers) are willing to accept a CPO.

40 25 General Purpose Account - Any account from which payment can be made, including a credit or debit account.

45 30 According to a feature of the present invention, the CPO system 100 evaluates received CPOs to identify CPOs which are not statistically likely to be accepted by sellers. One or more historical databases are used to track and store information on CPOs that have been previously processed by the CPO system 100. The CPO system 100 uses the recorded historical information to statistically determine whether a received CPO is likely to be accepted by a seller.

5 As discussed further below, the historical database(s) stores the conditions and offer price
associated with processed CPOs, as well as the corresponding outcome (accepted, rejected or
expired). Thus, as the historical offer database is updated over time with each new processed
10 CPO, the recorded information becomes more statistically reliable. In an alternate embodiment,
the historical database stores information on historical retail prices, such as historical published
fares or a historical fare database in an airline implementation.

15 If the CPO system 100 determines that a received CPO is statistically likely to be accepted, the CPO system 100 can submit the CPO for further consideration by sellers to determine if any seller actually accepts the CPO, or the CPO system 100 can provisionally accept the CPO itself. In the event of a provisional acceptance, the operator of the CPO system 100 takes the economic risk of guaranteeing that the offer will be accepted by a seller. If, on the other hand, the CPO system 100 determines that a received CPO is statistically likely to be rejected, the CPO system 100 can (i) instantly reject the CPO, (ii) encourage the buyer to modify the CPO, so that the modified CPO is more likely to be accepted by a seller, and/or (iii) 20 subsidize the CPO in order to make it more likely to be accepted.
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As shown in FIG. 1, the CPO system 100 includes a central controller 200, discussed further below in conjunction with FIG. 2. The CPO system 100 may provide a given CPO to selected sellers 130, 140, 150 based on predefined screening criteria, so that sellers only obtain CPOs that they may be interested in or are authorized to screen. Alternatively, the CPO system 100 may provide all CPOs to all sellers for screening.
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40 As discussed further below, each buyer 110 contacts the CPO system 100, for example, by means of telephone, facsimile, online access (i.e. the Internet), electronic mail, in-person contact or through an agent, and provides the CPO system 100 with the terms of the buyer's CPO. It is noted that each buyer 110 and seller 130, 140, 150 may employ a general-purpose computer for communicating with the CPO system 100. The general-purpose computer may be comprised of a processing unit, a modem, memory means and any software required to communicate with the CPO system 100.
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The CPO system 100, as well as any general-purpose computers utilized by buyers 110 or sellers 130, 140, 140 (collectively, the "nodes") transmit digitally encoded data
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5 and other information between one another. The communication links between the nodes can comprise, for example, a cable, fiber or wireless link on which electronic signals can propagate.

AGENCY AND BROADCAST-BASED SELLERS

10 According to one feature of the present invention, the CPO system 100 provides
5 an optional agency feature that permits the CPO system 100 to accept or reject a given CPO on behalf of certain agency-based sellers 130 who have delegated such authority to the CPO system 100. Thus, the CPO system 100 (i) evaluates CPOs on behalf of certain agency-based sellers 130 who have delegated authority to the CPO system 100 to accept or reject a given CPO, and (ii) permits broadcast-based sellers, such as sellers 140, 150 to evaluate CPOs independently.

15 Thus, the CPO system 100 can optionally provide one or more CPOs to each broadcast-based seller 140, 150, for the seller 140, 150 to independently determine whether or not to accept a given CPO. It is noted that the CPO system 100 can provide a CPO to each appropriate broadcast-based seller 140, 150, for example, by means of a broadcast transmission, or by means of posting the CPO, for example, on an electronic bulletin board or secure web site
20 accessible by each broadcast-based seller 140, 150. Alternatively, the CPO system 100 can evaluate one or more CPOs against a number of CPO rules defined by one or more agency-based sellers 130, to decide on behalf of an agency-based seller 130 whether to accept or reject a given CPO. An illustrative set of CPO rules for one illustrative agency-based seller 130 is set forth in FIG. 6. Thus, the CPO system 100 can determine if one or more sellers 140, 150
25 accepts a given CPO by providing the CPO to each seller 140, 150 and receiving an acceptance or rejection, or by applying the CPO to the CPO rules to render a decision to either accept, reject or counter a CPO on behalf of a particular seller 130.
30

35 As discussed further below, a CPO rule is a set of restrictions defined by a given agency-based seller 130 under which the seller 130 is willing to accept a CPO. For a more detailed discussion of CPO rules, the manner in which they are generated, and related security issues, see U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/889,319, entitled Conditional Purchase Offer Management System, filed July 8, 1997, referenced herein above.

40 A CPO can optionally contain one or more buyer-defined variable or flexible conditions, typically specified using a range. For example, the variable condition may be a date
45 range within which the product may be delivered by the seller. Other variable conditions might
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5 include a price range, a performance range or a quality range. The seller may then choose a product to fill the buyer's flexible condition within the specified range. Such a variable condition may provide substantial assistance to the seller in filling the buyer's CPO. For example, with respect to an airline ticket, the seller may be able to meet a buyer's specified
10 5 price if the CPO permits the seller to select a flight within a range of times or days.

15 It is desirable that in one embodiment the present invention prevents buyers from repetitively querying, or "pinging," the CPO system 100 to determine the underlying price flexibility of the sellers. Such pinging might result in potential damage to the seller's price margins and profitability. As mentioned above, a binding CPO discourages pinging by ensuring
20 10 that if an offer is accepted, the buyer must actually purchase the product. Another method of discouraging pinging includes preventing buyers from submitting repetitive, similar offers. For example, repetitive CPOs that change only the offer price in an effort to determine price flexibility may be blocked by the system. In one embodiment, subsequent CPOs by the same buyer are accepted by the CPO system 100 only if there is some substantial change to the buyer
25 15 specifications that would result in the purchase of an essentially different product. For example, with respect to the sale of airline tickets, subsequent CPOs may be accepted for processing only if there is a significant change in the itinerary. Yet another method for discouraging pinging is to require a payment or fee for each submission of a CPO.
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35 In one embodiment of the invention, seller identities are maintained anonymous within the CPO system 100 until a CPO is accepted. Such seller anonymity, by itself and in combination with the discouragement of price pinging discussed above, enables sellers to participate in the CPO process without fear of undercutting their published price structures and losing their regular customer base. For example, most retailers have published product prices, and loyal customers who willingly pay those prices. Participating in the CPO system 100
40 25 enables a seller to discount those products, potentially below its published prices, to fill offers from buyers who might not otherwise pay published prices. With anonymity, these sellers can more freely participate in the CPO process with less fear of losing their regular customers and undercutting their published price structure.
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30 FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the architecture of an illustrative central controller 200. The central controller 200 includes certain standard hardware components, such

5 as a central processing unit (CPU) 205, a random access memory (RAM) 210, a read only
memory (ROM) 220, a clock 225, a data storage device 230, and a communications port 240.
The CPU 205 may be linked to each of the other listed elements, either by means of a shared
10 data bus, or dedicated connections, as shown in FIG. 2. The communications port 240 connects
the central controller 200 to each buyer 110 and seller 130 and optionally to remote credit
processing servers. The communications port 240 may include multiple communication
channels for simultaneously establishing a plurality of connections.

15 The ROM 220 and/or data storage device 230 are operable to store one or more
instructions, discussed further below in conjunction with FIGS. 7 through 9, which the CPU 205
10 is operable to retrieve, interpret and execute. For example, the ROM 220 and/or data storage
device 230 may store processes to accomplish the transfer of required payments, charges and
20 debits, between the sellers 130 and buyers 110. The processing of such accounting transactions
may be secured in a conventional manner, for example, using well-known cryptographic
techniques.

25 15 As discussed further below in conjunction with FIGS. 3 through 6, respectively,
the data storage device 230 includes a seller database 300, a buyer database 400, an offer
30 database 500 and a seller rules database 600. The seller database 300 stores information on each
seller 130, 140, 150 which is registered with the CPO system 100 to sell products, i.e., goods
and/or services to CPO buyers, including contact information. The buyer database 400 stores
20 information on each buyer transacting business through the CPO system 100, including
identification information and billing information, such as a credit card number or another
general-purpose account identifier. The offer database 500 contains a record of each CPO
35 processed by the CPO system 100, including the conditions associated with the CPO and the
associated status. The historical information recorded in the offer database 500 is used, among
other things, to determine whether a received CPO is likely to be accepted by a seller. The seller
40 rules database 600 maintains the CPO rules for one or more agency-based sellers 130.

45 In addition, the data storage device 230 includes a CPO pre-processing method
700, a CPO evaluation process 800 and a rules evaluation subroutine 900, discussed further
below in conjunction with FIGS. 7 through 9, respectively. Generally, the CPO pre-processing
30 method 700 receives each CPO from a buyer 110 and determines if the CPO is statistically likely

5 to be accepted by a seller. The CPO evaluation process 800 provides each CPO that remains
after pre-processing to the appropriate broadcast-based sellers and evaluates each CPO against
the appropriate rules of each agency-based seller, and determines whether any sellers 130, 140,
150 accept the CPO. The rules evaluation subroutine 900 is a subroutine executed by the CPO
10 evaluation process 800, which receives a CPO and compares the CPO against the rules of one or
more agency-based sellers to generate a response on behalf of the sellers to the given CPO.

15 DATABASES

FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary seller database 300 that stores information on
each seller which is registered with the CPO system 100 to sell products, i.e., goods and/or
10 services to CPO buyers. The seller database 300 maintains a plurality of records, such as
records 305-330, each associated with a different seller. For each seller identifier listed in field
20 340, the seller database 300 includes the corresponding seller name in field 350, as well as a
CPO tracking number and seller account number in fields 360 and 370, respectively. It is noted
that the seller identifier stored in field 340 may be utilized, for example, to index the offer
25 database 500 to identify CPOs which have been accepted by the corresponding seller.

FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary buyer database 400 that stores information on
each buyer transacting business through the CPO system 100, including biographical information
30 and billing information, such as a credit card number or another general purpose account
identifier. The buyer database 400 maintains a plurality of records, such as records 405-415,
20 each associated with a different buyer. For each buyer identifier in field 420, the buyer database
400 includes the corresponding buyer name and address in fields 430 and 440, respectively, and
35 credit card account number in field 450. In addition, the buyer database 400 includes the CPO
tracking numbers associated with the buyer in field 460. The buyer identifier stored in field 420
may be utilized, for example, to index a historical database (not shown) of previous purchases
40 and CPOs associated with the buyer.

FIG. 5 illustrates an offer database 500 that contains a record of each CPO
45 processed by the CPO system 100, including the subject and conditions of each CPO and the
associated status. The offer database 500 maintains a plurality of records, such as records 505-
525, each associated with a different CPO. For each CPO number listed in field 540, the offer
30 database 500 includes an identifier of the buyer associated with the CPO in field 545, as well as

5 the subject and conditions of the CPO in fields 550 and 555, respectively. In addition, the offer
database 500 may record the buyer-specified CPO price and current status in fields 565 and 575,
respectively. The current status options recorded in field 575 include, for example, pending,
accepted, rejected or expired. Thus, the historical offer database stores the conditions and offer
10 5 price associated with processed CPOs, as well as the corresponding outcome (accepted, rejected
or expired). The historical information recorded in the offer database 500 is used, among other
things, to determine whether a received CPO is likely to be accepted by a seller.

15 FIG. 6 illustrates a seller rules database 600 that maintains the CPO rules for one
or more agency-based sellers. The seller rules database 600 maintains a plurality of records,
10 such as records 605-615, each associated with a different CPO rule. For each CPO rule
identified in field 640, the seller rules database 600 identifies the corresponding seller in field
20 645, as well as the minimum required conditions and price for a CPO to be accepted on behalf of
the corresponding seller in fields 650 and 655, respectively.

PROCESSES

25 15 As discussed above, the central controller 200 can execute a CPO pre-processing
method 700 to receive each CPO from a buyer 110 and determine if the CPO is statistically
likely to be accepted by a seller. While CPOs may be binding or nonbinding in nature, the
30 present embodiment is described with respect to a binding CPO. The processing of a
nonbinding CPO is substantially identical, with the exception that authorization to charge the
20 buyer credit card account (or another general purpose account) may be obtained after a seller
acceptance of the CPO is identified. Alternatively, the process may be identical with the buyer
35 being given the option to renege after the CPO is accepted by a seller.

As shown in FIG. 7, the CPO pre-processing method 700 initially receives a CPO
from a buyer 110 during step 705. A test is then performed during step 710 to determine if the
40 25 CPO is valid. For example, the test performed during step 710 may determine if the buyer has
specified each of the relevant conditions for a given product category.

If it is determined during step 710 that the terms of the CPO are not valid, then
the buyer is requested to retransmit the CPO during step 720 and program control returns to
45 30 step 705. If, however, it is determined during step 710 that the terms of the CPO are valid, then
an identifier of a general purpose account, such as a credit or debit card account from which

5 funds may be paid, and an authorization to charge such general purpose account, are received during step 715. In this manner, the CPO is guaranteed with a general-purpose account, for example, using a line of credit on a credit card account. Appropriate legal language is may be displayed or read to the buyer at the time the CPO is received, to form a binding CPO.

10 5 A test is then performed during step 725 to determine if the payment identifier is valid. For example, the payment identifier may be transmitted to a remote credit card server for pre-authorization or the like. If it is determined during step 725 that the payment identifier is not valid, then the buyer is requested to retransmit a different payment identifier during step 730 and program control returns to step 715. If, however, it is determined during step 725 that the 15 payment identifier is valid, then the CPO system 100 performs a further test during step 740 to determine if a similar offer exists in the offer database 500. Similar CPOs can be identified, for example, with well-known fuzzy logic techniques or with one or more thresholds that allow for a certain margin of departure from the conditions of the CPO, such as all CPOs for travel within 20 a predefined period of time of the travel dates for a travel-related CPO.

25 15 If it is determined during step 740 that a similar offer does not exist in the offer database 500, then no historical information is available to predict the statistical likelihood of acceptance, and the CPO is processed in a conventional manner during step 780. The CPO evaluation process 800 (FIG. 8) is executed during step 780 to determine if any seller is willing 30 to accept the CPO.

35 20 If, however, it is determined during step 740 that one or more similar offers exist in the offer database 500, then a further test is performed during step 750 to determine if the CPO is statistically likely to be accepted. In one embodiment, the similar offers identified during 40 step 740 are reviewed during step 750 to determine whether previously processed CPOs containing similar conditions and offer prices were accepted or rejected. In a further variation, 25 the received CPO can be compared during step 750 against historical or published retail pricing data to determine if the received CPO is likely to be accepted. As previously indicated, the CPO system 100 prescreens the terms of each CPO to determine the likelihood that the CPO will be accepted by a seller.

45 30 If it is determined during step 750 that the CPO is likely to be accepted then program control proceeds to step 780 to determine if any seller actually accepts the CPO, in the

5 manner described above. If, however, it is determined during step 750 that the CPO is not likely to be accepted then a rejection message is transmitted to the buyer during step 760 and the offer database 500 is updated during step 765. In an alternate embodiment, the buyer is requested to transmit different CPO terms. Program control terminates during step 770.

10 5 It is noted that in addition to screening for statistical likelihood of acceptance during step 750, one or more additional or alternative filtering criteria can be applied to received CPOs before they are evaluated by or on behalf of sellers. For example, a filter can be applied to ensure that the CPO system 100 earns a sufficient margin on the CPO. In an alternate implementation, the ability to identify offers that are statistically likely to be accepted is based on 15 10 a demand forecast, such as a central reservation system (CRS) or proprietary airline reservation systems (ARSs) of each airline in an airline implementation, as well as on historical acceptance information. The demand forecast can be based, for example, on historical or seasonal demand data, or on anticipated upcoming events or weather conditions. Thus, the thresholds utilized to determine whether a CPO is statistically likely to be accepted may be dynamically adjusted in 20 20 accordance with changing market conditions.

25 15 In a further variation, the CPO system 100 may score the likelihood of acceptability of each CPO, with different degrees of acceptability triggering different system responses. For example, a buyer who submits a statistically strong offer may receive an instant 30 30 acceptance. In this embodiment, the operator of the CPO system 100 takes the economic risk of guaranteeing that the offer will be accepted by a seller. If the offer is ultimately not accepted by a seller, the CPO system 100 must generally pay the difference between the offer price and the market price in order to complete the transaction. Likewise, statistically weak offers may be (i) instantly rejected, (ii) returned for modification by the buyer, so that the modified CPO is more 35 35 likely to be accepted by a seller, and/or (iii) subsidized by the CPO system 100 in order to make them more likely to be accepted.

40 40 As previously indicated, the CPO evaluation process 800, shown in FIG. 8, provides each CPO that remains after pre-processing to the appropriate broadcast-based sellers, evaluates each CPO against the appropriate rules of each agency-based seller, and determines 45 45 whether any sellers 130, 140, 150 accept the CPO. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the CPO evaluation process 800 initially transmits the CPO offer signal to broadcast-based sellers and executes the 50 50

5 rules evaluation subroutine 900, discussed below in conjunction with FIG. 9, for agency-based
 sellers during step 810.

10 Since the CPO has been pre-screened, it is expected that at least one acceptance
 signal is received from one or more sellers during step 820. Thereafter, the CPO evaluation
 process 800 selects one accepting seller during step 830 and notifies the corresponding seller
 during step 840. For example, the accepting seller can be selected based upon (i) the priority in
 which the acceptances are received, (ii) the CPO acceptance rate of each seller, (iii) priorities
 negotiated by each seller, (iv) the acceptance providing the lowest cost to the buyer, or (v) the
 highest commission rates paid by the seller to the CPO system 100.

15 The buyer's personal information is provided to the seller during step 845 and the
 buyer is notified of the acceptance. The offer database 500 is updated during step 850 to
 indicate that the offer was accepted. A test is then performed during step 860 to determine if
 the buyer reneges on consummating the transaction. If it is determined during step 860 that the
 buyer reneges on consummating the transaction, then a penalty is charged to the buyer's
 designated general-purpose account during step 870, before program control terminates during
 step 880. It is noted that for a nonbinding CPO the buyer may be charged a penalty for failing to
 complete the transaction in the event the CPO is accepted, as described. For a binding CPO,
 however, the CPO is guaranteed by the general purpose account and it is not possible for the
 buyer to renege. If, however, it is determined during step 860 that the buyer does not renege on
 consummating the transaction, then program control terminates during step 880.

20 As previously indicated, the CPO evaluation process 800 executes a rules
 evaluation subroutine 900 during step 810 to determine if one or more agency-based sellers are
 willing to accept a given CPO. As shown in FIG. 9, the rules evaluation subroutine 900
 compares the terms associated with the CPO during step 910 with the corresponding restrictions
 set forth in any CPO rules defined by any agency-based seller. A test is then performed during
 step 920 to determine if any CPO rule is satisfied. If it is determined during step 920 that no
 CPO rule is satisfied, then program control terminates during step 940. If, however, it is
 determined during step 920 that a CPO rule is satisfied, the corresponding seller is identified
 during step 930, before program control returns to the CPO evaluation process 800 during step
 940.

5 In summary, the present invention identifies unacceptable conditional purchase
offers and permits a buyer to revise and resubmit the conditional purchase offer to a modified
conditional purchase offer that is more likely to be accepted. Furthermore, buyers can avoid the
frustration accompanying a delayed rejection or expiration of an unacceptable conditional
10 purchase offer. Likewise, sellers avoid wasting the resources associated with processing and
reviewing unacceptable conditional purchase offers.

15 It is to be understood that the embodiments and variations shown and described
herein are merely illustrative of the principles of this invention and that various modifications
may be implemented by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the
10 invention.

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Claims

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We claim:

1. A method for processing the sale of a product, comprising the steps of:
receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said
conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;

determining if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering criteria;
and

processing said conditional purchase offer if said determining step determines
that said conditional purchase offer satisfies said predefined filtering criteria.

10

2. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of providing a
rejection to said buyer if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer
does not satisfy said predefined filtering criteria.

15

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein said predefined filtering criteria
determines if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by one or more potential
sellers of said product.

20

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein said predefined filtering criteria
determines if said conditional purchase offer provides a predefined margin of profit.

25

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein said processing step comprises the
step of providing said conditional purchase offer to a plurality of potential sellers of said
product.

30

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein said processing step comprises the
step of identifying one or more rules from a plurality of potential sellers, each of said rules
containing one or more seller-defined restrictions.

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5 7. The method according to claim 1, wherein said determining step compares said
conditional purchase offer to historical conditional purchase offer data.

10 10. The method according to claim 1, wherein said determining step considers a
5 demand forecast.

15 11. The method according to claim 1, wherein said determining step compares said
conditional purchase offer to retail pricing information.

20 12. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of subsidizing said
conditional purchase offer if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase
offer is not likely to be accepted.

25 13. The method according to claim 1, wherein said conditional purchase offer further
15 includes a payment identifier for specifying an account from which funds may be paid.

30 14. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of initiating the use
of said payment identifier if said customer does not complete said sale.

35 15. The method according to claim 11, wherein said funds may be paid from a
general-purpose account.

40 16. The method according to claim 13, wherein said general-purpose account is a
binding conditional purchase offer.

45 17. The method according to claim 1, wherein said conditional purchase offer
30 includes a variable condition.

5

17. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of preventing said customer from identifying an acceptable seller price.

10

5 18. The method according to claim 17, wherein said step of preventing said customer from identifying said acceptable seller price comprises the step of requiring said buyer to submit a binding conditional purchase offer.

15

10 19. The method according to claim 17, wherein said step of preventing said customer from identifying said acceptable seller price comprises the step of preventing said buyer from submitting multiple substantially similar conditional purchase offers.

20

20. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of maintaining the anonymity of said seller until said conditional purchase offer is accepted.

25

15 21. A method for processing the sale of a product, comprising the steps of:
receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
determining if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering criteria;
20 and
providing said conditional purchase offer to a plurality of potential sellers of said product if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer satisfies said predefined filtering criteria.

30

25 22. The method according to claim 21, further comprising the step of receiving from one or more of said sellers an acceptance of said conditional purchase offer.

40

45 23. The method according to claim 21, further comprising the step of binding said buyer to complete said sale if an acceptance is received for said conditional purchase offer.

30

5 24. The method according to claim 21, wherein said predefined filtering criteria determines if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by one or more of said sellers.

10 5 25. The method according to claim 24, wherein said conditional purchase offer is compared to historical conditional purchase offer data.

15 15 26. The method according to claim 24, wherein said conditional purchase offer is compared to a demand forecast.

20 10 27. The method according to claim 24, wherein said conditional purchase offer is compared to retail pricing information.

25 15 28. The method according to claim 21, wherein said predefined filtering criteria determines if said conditional purchase offer provides a predefined margin of profit.

30 30 29. The method according to claim 1, wherein said conditional purchase offer further includes a payment identifier for specifying an account from which funds may be paid.

35 20 30. A method for processing the sale of a product, comprising the steps of:
 receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
 determining if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by one or more potential sellers of said product; and

40 25 providing said conditional purchase offer to a plurality of potential sellers of said product if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted.

45 30 31. The method according to claim 30, further comprising the step of receiving from one or more of said sellers an acceptance of said conditional purchase offer.

5

32. The method according to claim 30, further comprising the step of binding said buyer to complete said sale if an acceptance is received for said conditional purchase offer.

10

5 33. The method according to claim 30, wherein said determining step compares said conditional purchase offer to historical conditional purchase offer data.

15

34. The method according to claim 30, wherein said determining step considers a demand forecast.

10

20 35. The method according to claim 30, wherein said determining step compares said conditional purchase offer to retail pricing information.

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15 36. A method for processing the sale of a product, comprising the steps of:
receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
determining if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering criteria;
and
30 identifying one or more rules from a plurality of potential sellers, each of said 20 rules containing one or more seller-defined restrictions if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer satisfies said predefined filtering criteria.

35

25 37. The method according to claim 36, further comprising the step of binding said buyer to complete said sale if said buyer-defined condition satisfies each of said seller-defined 40 restrictions of at least one of said rules.

45

38. The method according to claim 36, wherein said predefined filtering criteria determines if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by one or more of said sellers.

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5 39. The method according to claim 38, wherein said conditional purchase offer is
compared to historical conditional purchase offer data.

10 40. The method according to claim 38, wherein said conditional purchase offer is
5 compared to a demand forecast.

15 41. The method according to claim 38, wherein said conditional purchase offer is
compared to retail pricing information.

20 10 42. The method according to claim 36, wherein said predefined filtering criteria
determines if said conditional purchase offer provides a predefined margin of profit.

25 15 43. The method according to claim 36, wherein said conditional purchase offer
further includes a payment identifier for specifying an account from which funds may be paid.

30 15 44. A method for processing the sale of a product, comprising the steps of:
receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said
conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
determining if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by one or
20 more potential sellers of said product; and
identifying one or more rules from a plurality of potential sellers, each of said
rules containing one or more seller-defined restrictions if said determining step determines that
said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted.

35 25 45. The method according to claim 44, further comprising the step of binding said
buyer to complete said sale if said buyer-defined condition satisfies each of said seller-defined
restrictions of at least one of said rules.

40 45 46. The method according to claim 44, wherein said determining step compares said
30 conditional purchase offer to historical conditional purchase offer data.

5

47. The method according to claim 44, wherein said determining step considers a demand forecast.

10

5 48. The method according to claim 44, wherein said determining step compares said conditional purchase offer to retail pricing information.

15

49. A system for processing the sale of a product, comprising:
input means for receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said
10 product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
a processor operatively coupled to said input means, said processor configured
20 to:

determine if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering criteria;
and

25

15 process said conditional purchase offer if said determining step determines that
said conditional purchase offer satisfies said predefined filtering criteria.

30

50. An article of manufacture comprising:
a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied
20 thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:
a step to receive a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said
conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
a step to determine if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering
35 criteria; and
25 a step to process said conditional purchase offer if said determining step
determines that said conditional purchase offer satisfies said predefined filtering criteria.

45

51. A system for processing the sale of a product, comprising:
input means for receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said
30 product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;

50

5 a processor operatively coupled to said input means, said processor configured
to:

10 determine if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering criteria;
and

15 5 provide said conditional purchase offer to a plurality of potential sellers of said
product if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer satisfies said
predefined filtering criteria.

15 52. An article of manufacture comprising:

20 10 a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied
thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:

25 20 a step to receive a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said
conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;

30 15 a step to determine if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering
criteria; and

35 30 a step to provide said conditional purchase offer to a plurality of potential sellers
of said product if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer satisfies
said predefined filtering criteria.

40 20 53. A system for processing the sale of a product, comprising:

45 35 input means for receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said
product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;

50 40 a processor operatively coupled to said input means, said processor configured
to:

55 25 determine if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by one or
more potential sellers of said product; and

60 30 provide said conditional purchase offer to a plurality of potential sellers of said
product if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer is likely to be
accepted.

- 5 54. An article of manufacture comprising:
 a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied
 thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:
 a step to receive a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said
10 5 conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
 a step to determine if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by
 one or more potential sellers of said product; and
 a step to provide said conditional purchase offer to a plurality of potential sellers
15 10 of said product if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer is likely
 to be accepted.
- 20 55. A system for processing the sale of a product, comprising:
 input means for receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said
 product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
25 15 a processor operatively coupled to said input means, said processor configured
 to:
 determine if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering criteria;
 and
30 30 identify one or more rules from a plurality of potential sellers, each of said rules
 containing one or more seller-defined restrictions if said determining step determines that said
 conditional purchase offer satisfies said predefined filtering criteria.
- 35 56. An article of manufacture comprising:
 a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied
40 25 thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:
 a step to receive a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said
 conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;
 a step to determine if said conditional purchase offer satisfies predefined filtering
45 45 criteria; and

5 a step to identify one or more rules from a plurality of potential sellers, each of said rules containing one or more seller-defined restrictions if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer satisfies said predefined filtering criteria.

10 5. 57. A system for processing the sale of a product, comprising:
 input means for receiving a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;

15 a processor operatively coupled to said input means, said processor configured to:

20 10. determine if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by one or more potential sellers of said product; and

25 20. identify one or more rules from a plurality of potential sellers, each of said rules containing one or more seller-defined restrictions if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted.

30 15. 58. An article of manufacture comprising:
 a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:

35 20. a step to receive a conditional purchase offer from a buyer for said product, said conditional purchase offer containing at least one buyer-defined condition;

40 25. a step to determine if said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted by one or more potential sellers of said product; and

45 25. a step to identify one or more rules from a plurality of potential sellers, each of said rules containing one or more seller-defined restrictions if said determining step determines that said conditional purchase offer is likely to be accepted.

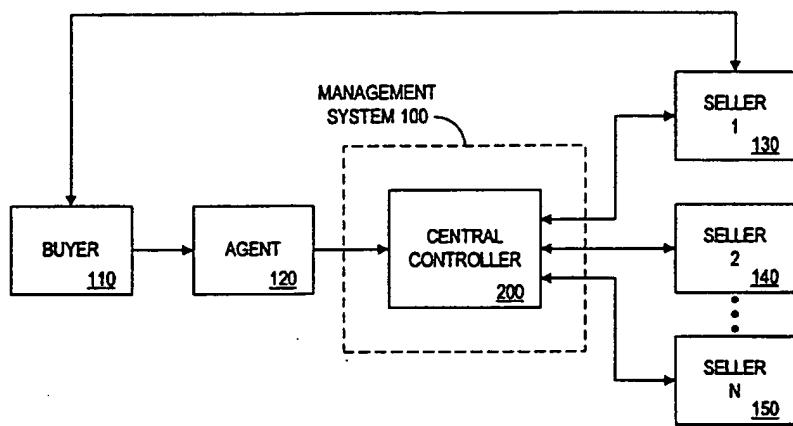


FIG. 1

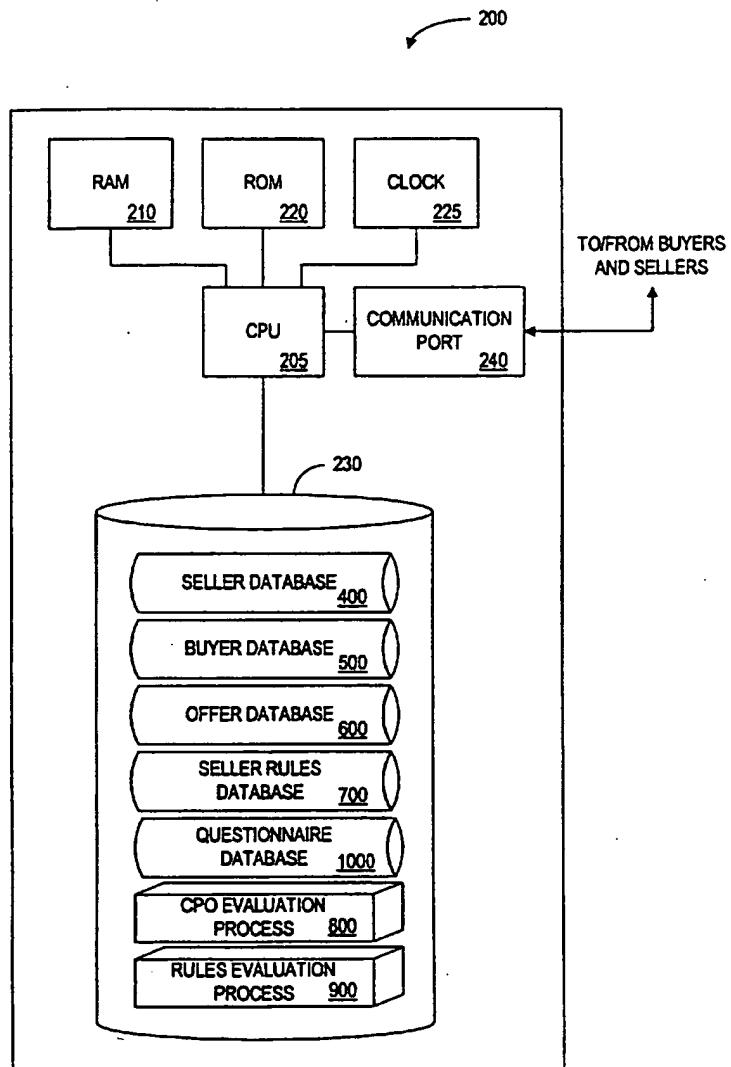


FIG. 2

300

	SELLER ID NUMBER <u>340</u>	SELLER NAME <u>350</u>	CPO TRACKING NUMBER <u>360</u>	SELLER ACCOUNT NUMBER <u>370</u>
305	S67676	AMERICAN AIRLINES	627	7199987
310	S89898	DELTA AIRLINES	--	5567891
315	S45454	AT&T	852	79257431
320	S42929	HERTZ	--	3299467
325	S81818	SHERATON	627	1234567
330	S47474	HILTON	--	774368

FIG. 3

400

	BUYER NUMBER 420	NAME 430	ADDRESS 440	CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER 450	CPO NUMBER(S) 460
405	B2222	JOHN SMITH	3 MAIN ST.	2222-2222- 2222-2222	345
410	B22223	SUE JOHNSON	4 PINE ST.	3333-3333- 3333-3333	333
415	B2224	DAVE McCARTHY	6 TEMPLE ST.	4444-4444- 4444-4444	627

FIG. 4

500

CPO NUMBER	BUYER ID NUMBER	SUBJECT	CONDITIONS	CPO PRICE	STATUS
640	545		\$55	\$65	\$75
505	852	HOTEL ROOM	2 ROOM SUITE BOSTON 8/15/97 - 8/17/97	\$180.00	ACCEPTED
510	874	AIRLINE TICKET	R/T LAX - JFK LEAVE 9/15/97, RETURN 9/17/97	\$250.00	ACTIVE
515	627	AIRLINE TICKET	R/T JFK - LAX LEAVE 8/16/97, RETURN 8/17/97	\$200.00	REJECTED
520	345	CAR RENTAL	NEW YORK MID-SIZE CAR 8/14/97 - 8/17/97	\$100.00	ACTIVE
525	333	AIRLINE TICKET	R/T EWR - ORL LEAVE 8/14/97, RETURN 8/21/97	\$150.00	ACTIVE

FIG. 5

RULE NUMBER <u>640</u>	SELLER ID NUMBER <u>645</u>	REQUIRED CPO CONDITION(S) <u>650</u>	MINIMUM PRICE <u>655</u>
4572	S47474	WEEKEND CAR RENTAL, NEW YORK, NY, 10/1/98 - 12/31/98	\$225.00
5555	S81818	WEEKEND HOTEL, BOSTON, MA, 10/1/98 - 12/31/98	\$99.00/NIGHT DOUBLE OCCUPANCY
6523	S89898	ROUND TRIP AIR TRAVEL TO LOS ANGELES, CA, 1/5/99 - 2/22/99; SAT. NIGHT STAY REQUIRED	\$199.00 PER PERSON

FIG. 6

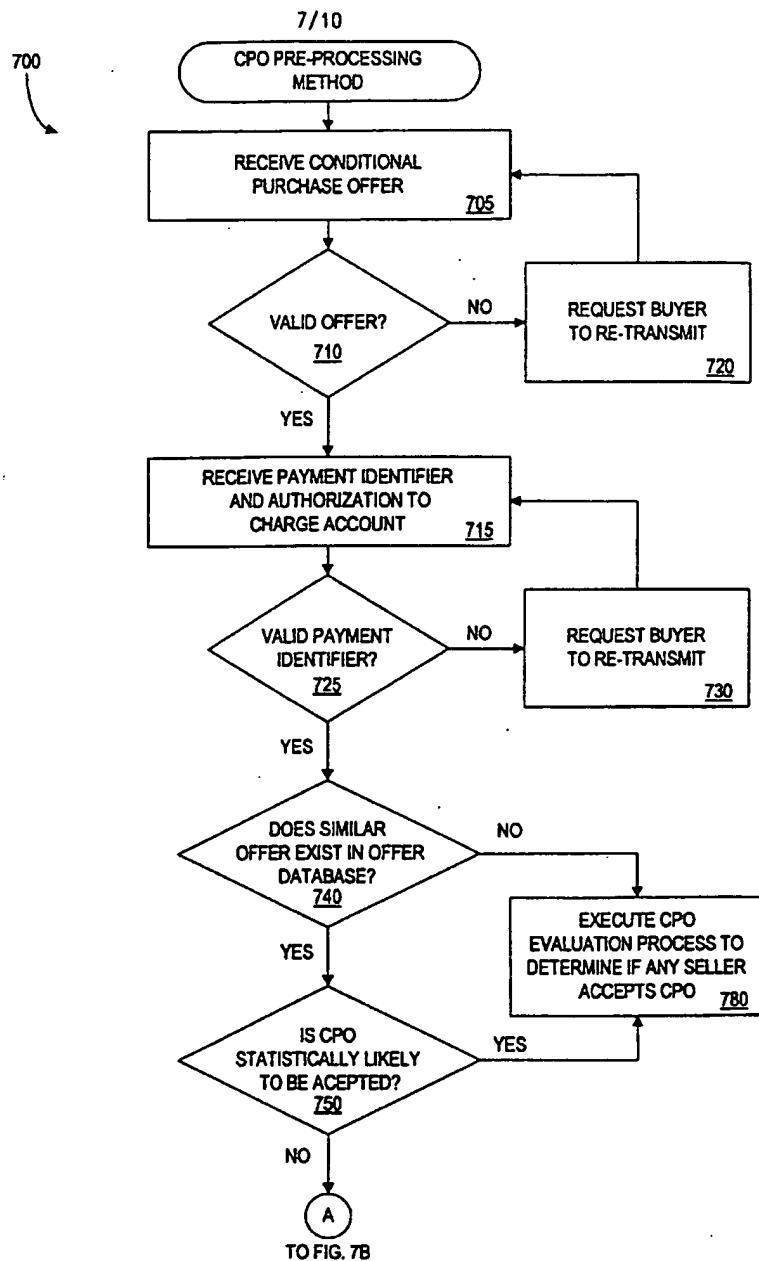


FIG. 7A

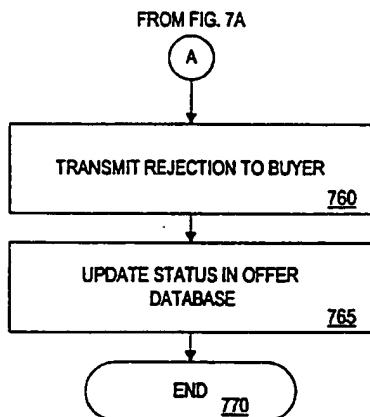


FIG. 7B

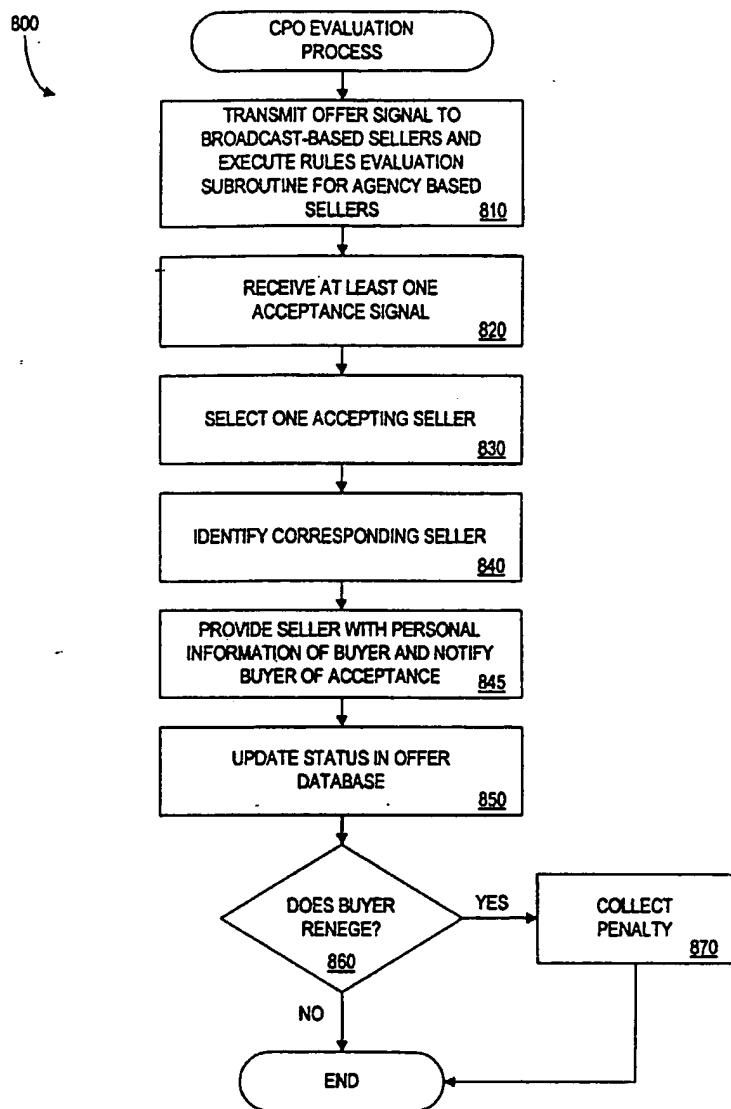


FIG. 8

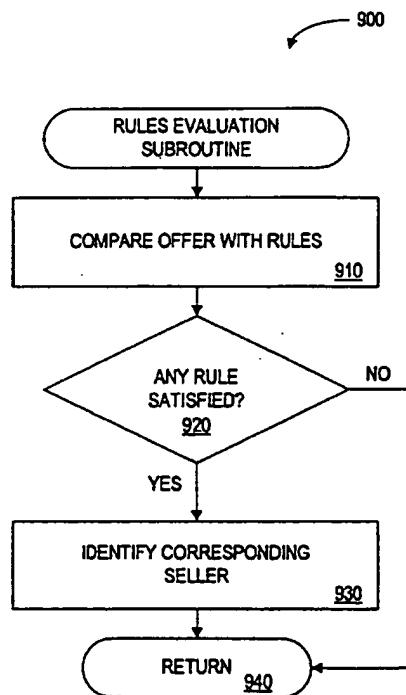
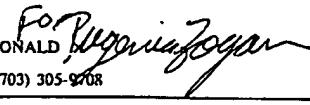


FIG. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/28579

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC(6) :G06F 15/26 US CL :705/5,26		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
U.S. : 705/5,26,1,13,15,27,37,35,38; 209/226,228,236,237,239; 340/825.3		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) West, DIALOG search terms: conditional purchase offer, online shopping, rules, filtering, criteria		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,331,546 A (WEBBER et al) 19 JULY 1994, col. 1 lines 45-55, col. 2 lines 5-15 and 43-50, col. 4 lines 10-50, col. 5 lines 21-35 and 56-65, col. 7 lines 5-15 and 53-60.	1-58
X	US 5,794,207 A (WALKER et al) 11 AUGUST 1998, Figure 1 and col. 16-27	1-58
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "B" earlier document published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claims(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "A" document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
27 JANUARY 2000	16 FEB 2000	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer  ALLEN MACDONALD Telephone No. (703) 305-9708	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/28579

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,826,244 A (HUBERMAN) 20 OCTOBER 1998, ALL	1-58
A	US 5,136,501 A (SILVERMAN et al) 04 AUGUST 1992, ALL	1-58

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